





EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY



EDICT OF GOVERNMENT

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EAS 225-2 (2001) (English): Umbrella
fabrics – Specification Part 2:
Man-made fibre fabric



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EAS 225-2:2001
ICS 59.080.30
HS 5207.10.14

EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

Umbrella fabrics — Specification — Part 2: Man-made fibre fabric

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Foreword

Development of the East African Standards has been necessitated by the need for harmonizing requirements governing quality of products and services in East Africa. It is envisaged that through harmonized standardization, trade barriers which are encountered when goods and services are exchanged within the Community will be removed.

In order to achieve this objective, the Partner States in the Community through their National Bureaux of Standards, have established an East African Standards Committee.

The Committee is composed of representatives of the National Standards Bodies in Partner States, together with the representatives from the private sectors and consumer organizations. Draft East African Standards are circulated to stakeholders through the National Standards Bodies in the Partner States. The comments received are discussed and incorporated before finalization of standards, in accordance with the procedures of the Community.

East African Standards are subject to review, to keep pace with technological advances. Users of the East African Standards are therefore expected to ensure that they always have the latest versions of the standards they are implementing.

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Umbrella fabrics — Specification — Part 2: Man-made fibre fabric

1 Scope

This part of this East African standard specifies the requirements for woven umbrella fabrics composed of man-made fibres.

2 References

The titles of the East African Standards referred to in this standard are listed below.

EAS 242, *Method for determination of dimensional change of fabrics by cold water immersion*

ISO 13934-1, *Textiles — Tensile properties of fabrics — Part 1: Determination of maximum force and elongation at maximum force using the strip method*

ISO 13934-2, *Textiles — Tensile properties of fabrics — Part 2: Determination of maximum force using the grab method*

ISO 13936-1, *Textiles — Determination of the slippage resistance of yarns at a seam in woven fabrics — Part 1: Fixed seam opening method*

ISO 13936-2, *Textiles — Determination of the slippage resistance of yarns at a seam in woven fabrics — Part 2: Fixed load method*

ISO 13936-3, *Textiles — Determination of the slippage resistance of yarns at a seam in woven fabrics — Part 3: Needle clamp method*

ISO 3801, *Textiles — Woven fabrics — Determination of mass per unit length and mass per unit area*

EAS 255, *Method for quantitative chemical analysis of binary fibre mixtures*

EAS 239, *Method for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to rubbing*

EAS 249, *Method for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to light*

EAS 252, *Method for determination of water repellency of fabrics by cone test*

EAS 254, *Method for determination of tear resistance of woven fabrics by falling pendulum*

EAS 251, *Method for determination of resistance of fabrics to penetration by water (hydrostatic head test)*

EAS 258, *Methods for determination of dimensions of woven fabrics*

ISO 22198, *Textiles — Fabrics — Determination of width and length*

EAS 245, *Methods of test for coated fabrics — Part 1: Determination of roll characteristics*

ISO 2286-1, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of roll characteristics — Part 1: Methods for determination of length, width and net mass*

ISO 2286-2, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of roll characteristics — Part 2: Methods for determination of total mass per unit area, mass per unit area of coating and mass per unit area of substrate*

ISO 2286-3, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of roll characteristics — Part 3: Method for determination of thickness*

3 Definitions

For the purpose of this East African Standard, the following definitions and those given in EAS 225-1 apply.

3.1**man-made fibre**

a manufactured fibre as distinct from fibre that occurs naturally

3.2**Regenerated fibre**

a fibre formed from a solution of natural polymer or of a chemical derivative of a natural polymer and having the same chemical constitution as the natural polymer from which the solution or derivative was made.

3.3**synthetic fibre**

A manufactured fibre produced from a polymer built up from chemical elements or compounds, in contrast to fibres made from naturally occurring fibre forming polymers.

4 Requirements**4.1 Fabric composition**

The fabric shall be woven from man-made fibres. This shall be determined in accordance with EAS 255.

4.2 Fabric properties

The fabric properties shall be as specified in Table 1. These properties shall be determined in accordance with the method of test indicated against each property in the table.

Table 1 — Fabric properties

Characteristics		Requirement	Test Method
Mass per sq.m, g, minimum		60	ISO 3801
Tear resistance, either direction, N minimum		60	EAS 254
Breaking force (5 cm × 20 cm strips), either direction, N minimum	Warp	600	ISO 13934
	Weft	350	
Resistance to yarn slippage N, minimum		100 for seam opening of 3 mm	ISO 13936
Dimensional changes after cold water immersion, max.		-1.5 %	EAS 242
Water penetration resistance, minimum		40 cm H ₂ O	EAS 251
Water repellency		No wetting of outer surface	EAS 252
Colour fastness to weathering		5	EAS 249-2
Colour fastness to rubbing	Wet	4	EAS 239-1
	Dry	4	EAS 239-1

4.3 Dimensions of a piece**4.3.1 Width**

The width of each piece shall be as declared subject to a tolerance of +2 % or -(minus) 1 %. This shall be determined in accordance with EAS 258-1/ ISO 22198.

4.3.2 Length

The length of each piece shall be as declared subject to a tolerance of -(minus) 1%. This shall be determined in accordance with EAS 258-2/ ISO 22198.

4.4 Dimensions of a roll

4.4.1 Width

The width of each roll shall be as declared subject to a tolerance of -(minus) 1 or +2 %. This shall be determined in accordance with EAS 245-1/ ISO 2286.

4.4.2 Length

The length of each roll shall be as declared subject to a tolerance of -(minus) 1 %. This shall be determined in accordance with EAS 245-1/ ISO 2286.

5 Packing

The fabric shall be rolled-up into rolls or lapped into bales of the agreed length. The rolls or bales shall be securely wrapped with suitable wrappers to prevent damage.

6 Marking

The following information shall be clearly marked on each roll or bale:

- a) Manufacturer's name or registered trademark;
- b) Name of material (e.g. polyester or rayon umbrella fabric);
- c) Length in metres (m);
- d) Mass of roll or bale in Kg;
- e) Width in centimetres (cm);
- f) Country of origin

